# 1Dom't

This is an age of experiment. Everybody is experimenting with boats-steam engines-flying machines-electricity-this is all right—it is progressive. Lots of others are experimenting with their health—this is not right-it leads to ill-health-brokendown constitutions. When you have a headache-dyspepsia - constipation - biliousness -don't experiment with all the quack medicines you hear of-find a good standard remedy about whose formula there is no secret—a formula that your physician would prescribe—a remedy that everybody uses—its

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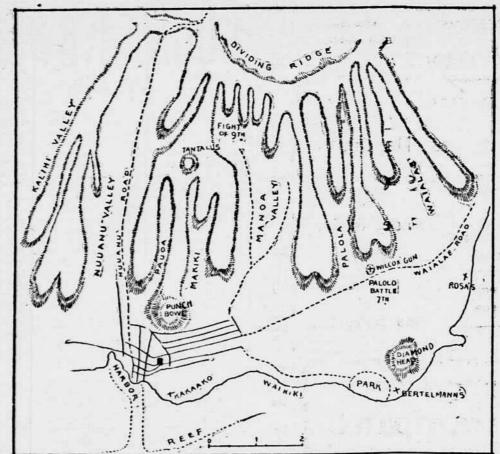
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Corner Massachusetts Avenue. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.



THE COUNTRY ABOUT HONOLULU.

How the Insurrection Commenced and Ended.

# WILCOX IS NOW A HUNTED FUGITIVE

Republicans Fear Trouble With the Resident Japanese.

MRS. DOMINIS OUT OF SIGHT

Correspondence of The Evening Star. HONOLULU, January 7, 1895.

The insurrection has at last come to a head. Fighting has been going on all day three or four miles east of the city, where government troops have been endeavoring to capture bands of the insurgents. Toward nightfall prisoners surrendered in squads. About forty are learned to have been brought in. It is not known that any of their leaders have been taken. No casualties are publicly reported. It is supposed that some of the rebels have been shot. They were endeavoring to make their way tc the mountains.

The night before was one of bloody work. The very first collision opened with the fall of Charles L. Carter, with a mortal wound. You in Washington knew Carter two years ago as one of our commissioners who negotiated the freaty of annexation with President Harrison. He was a son of our late Hawaiian minister, Henry A. P. Carter, and thus was familiar with Washington ways. He had been some four years in very successful legal practice years in very successful legal practice. There were few casualties on our side in the Palolo battle, and no serious ones. A He was a young fellow of fine presence, tain, if he had lived, to be one at the head in drafting our new constitution. In the a leading part. He was subsequently chosen to the legislature, and was expected to be

a leader in that body. Carter died of a wound in the abdomen at 5 this morning. We buried him at 4 p.m. from his mother's house, laying him beside his honored father. He leaves a widow, nee Mary Scott of Ann Arbor, and two infant children. His mother was the youngest daughter of Dr. G. P. Judd, who was the noted prime minister of Kameha-meha III and who was chief among those who organized the Hawaiian kingdom on a constitutional basis. The death of this prominent and favorite young man at the hards of the enemy created a profound sensation. We had no time for indulging in mourning or depression. Our young men were all out on military duty and a large body of them engaged in actual battle all day with the enemy.

When the Alarm Was Given.

The first public alarm was given about 8 p. m. Sunday, when the volunteer military were called out, and the citizens' guard notified to occupy their stations on the street corners. People kept dropping out of the church services, until a general movement to get home cut the services short, although there was no visible comtion of the republicans was at once maniner within a mile and a half of the post office was held by a squad of armed citizens, and every passer halted to account for himself. Large numbers of natives were thus turned back, who were evidently on their way to join the insurgents. At the same time the volunteer military

assembled in force at the executive build-

ing, the former palace, probably a couple

of hundred during the evening, and the

were assigned to various stations calling for defense, the executive and judiciary buildings and the station house. Sharp-Kawaiahao and Central Union churches. commanding the streets near the government buildings. A force had already been sent to Waikiki from the body of regulars always occupying the basement of the executive building. These went, under Lieut. King, to the support of a force of policemen, under Capt, Parker, who had to arrest conspirators and capture arms half miles east from the post office. Our beautiful Waikiki suburb extends a mile and a half along the beach. Then Just outside the end of the park, under Diamond Head, is the fine residence of James Campbell. A little beyond, on the the head, is the house of George Berteland a royalist leader. Near Bertelmann's house arms and ammunition were being landed from a small steamer, which brought them from a depot at Waianae. Our collectors general, James B. Castle and Charles L. Carter, resided on the beach, some distance this side of Bertel-mann's. They had observed the movements of the steamer, and had notified the authorities. In consequence, Capt. Parker and a force of policemen had been sent down at nightfall to intercept the arms and capture conspirators. Messrs. Carter and Castle, with Alfred Carter, cousin and force to assist them. It proved that a large force of insurgents were assembled n certain sheds on the beach below Bertelmann's. When Parker served his warrant on Bertelmann, who was within, firing was opened on his party from the shore below. Carter and the policemen made a rush for the enemy, and the former fell, shot by a half-white named Lane. Castle and A. Carter were equally exposed, but escaped injury. Bertelmann was captured and held in his house, where C. L. Carter and a wounded lieutenant of police were taken, while Castle and a policeman aided them.

The enemy were in strong force. Parker, with a few men, made an effort to drive or capture them, but was himself driven into the algaroba woods, whence he was unable to make his way out until tocrawling to the house through a hot fire. King could do little more that night than to repel the enemy from the house and munition. They sought positions of advantage on the rim and summit of the crater. It had evidently been their intention to move upon the city, where they example and sent back, having no real grievance.

There they kept the enemy at bay until

King arrived with help.

HAWAIIAN TROUBLES pected to be joined by natives from all quarters. The government forces making the first attack foiled that plan. January 9.—It is now known that the lit-tle steamer Waimanalo landed 600 rifles, with ammunition, on the night of the 6th, beyond Diamond Head, and that about 500 natives, who had been gathering there all of Sunday, received arms. An attempt had been made to land those arms on the east side of Honolulu harbor, at Kakaako, on the night of the 3d, but was frustrated by the vigilance of the police. The arms had been recently landed at an out district by the schooner Norma, from Victoria.

the schooner Norma, from Victoria.

Lieut. King at the park was reinforced early on Monday, the 7th, by Lieut. Coyne. They had about fifty men and a rifled gun, with which they kept 100 or 150 natives at bas on Diamond Head, under Capt. Sam Nowlein. The enemy had an advantage in firing down on our men, but the shells of the rifled gun scattered them. A mile and a half inland was another large force of the rebels holding the Mauumae ridge, back of Diamond Head. These were under Bob Wilcox. A reconnoitering force, under Tim Wilcox. A reconnoitering force, under Tim Murray, early on Monday, developed the fact that Wilcox had a howitzer and could use it efficiently. A force of some sixty men, under Capt. Ziegler, was sent out to the district, commonly known as Palolo, with a rifled gun and a number of sharp-shooters. After considerable fighting dur-ing the afternoon, the rebels were dis-lodged, but carried off their gun. Some forty straggling natives surrendered, few of whom knew how to handle their guns. Their arms were new. Some of them had two and three belts of cartridges.

Shelled From a Tugbont. During the afternoon the tug Eleu went round Diamond Head with sharpshooters and a gun, and shelled the rebels between Diamond Head and Waialae. Large numbers of them were there in the bushes. Antone Rosa's Louse at Waialae was shelled, it being a depot for arms. The result of all these operations was the disappearance of the enemy into the crater, the bush and elsewhere. The Waialae road became clear. Isenberg, W. A. Kluney and their families, living at Walalae, came into town toward night. With them came Mrs. Pray, Miss Gurney, Mr. Townsend and others, who had been captured on Sunday afternoon and held by the rebels at Waialae to prevent their giving information. number of the rebels were killed and wounded. The country is covered with thick chapparal of the thorny lantana, which made our movements very difficult yet our men plunged boldly in and struggled through under galling fire.

A native was captured with a note from

Wilcox to Nowlein, proposing that as they were defeated they should seize the steamer Kaala, then lying rear Koko Head, to the east of them, and proceed to the Island of Maui, and there set up a government. In consequence the tug Eleu was sent late at right to the Kaala. No attempt was made on her by the enemy.

Yesterday morning, the 8th, our forces, who had camped on the field, searched the crater and other hiding places, but found nothing of the enemy. A mounted force at roon went over the Nunanu Pali to look after them on that side of the island. I

have not yet heard from them. Rumors of Filthusters.

A very serious alarm was created vesterday noon by a report that a large force of men from Victoria were landing at Waianae from two vessels lying off that place. Some strength was added to this story by anae. A few poles were chopped down. The steamer Claudine was at once hurried off at 1:30 p.m. with guns, sharpshooters and a strong force of volunteers, to overhaul had been connected and word came in from been communicating with a bark, but that was believed to be a case of opium smuggling. It seems quite improbable that there should have been a shipment here of filibusters independent of and separate from the shipment of arms. They would have come together. There had been intimations received of the latter shipment, but of the former, which would be far more difficult to conceal, none whatever.

Nevertheless, the scare was a bad one.

Our active and patriotic American colony can take care of native and half-white royalists and their British and hoodlum sympathizers. But if they are reinforced by a strong body of determined white fighting men it would overtax our powers of defense. We have had no such alarm as this since Mr. Cleveland sent the Corwin lown here with orders to restore 'he queen fourteen months ago. With 100 strong whites to head them, the 500 armed ratives would become formidable.

An American Warship Wanted.

Such an apprehension makes us desire he presence of an American warship whose duty it doubtless would be to crush any invasion by men from abroad, especially from a British province. Such a ship ought by all means to be here in any case. With 500 armed hostiles at large in the country and a large body of British and half-white sympathizers in the city, it is not meet that the United States government should leave the twenty-five millions of American property and the thousands of its citizens in Honolulu thus unprotected. It is the absence of such protection that has emboldened the conspirators and brought about the present rebellion. Even the presence of a British warship might give us some support. It is now very clear why the British royalist sympathizers were so anxious to keep the Hyacinth here. They have all along been thoroughly informed of this conspiracy. As I have written before, they feared the consequences to themselves of the resentment created by the insurrection. They are probably in no danger, unless shown to be directly implicated. If they are it may go hard with some of them. Among our men in the field and on trying duty in town he feeling is very strong in favor of inflicting severe punishment upon the disturbers of the peace, who are seeking to restore a bloodthirsty and heathenizing queen. Carter's death aroused every republican. The executive body are men of great moderation and calmness, and may be expected to act wisely, but the pressure will be great upon them for measures of

Resides prisoners taken in the act, about forty suspected persons have been arrested under martial law. This number in cludes the larger part of well-known leaders among royalists. Among the arrested are three former attorney generals, Ash-ford, Creighton and Peterson. O. V. Ashford also is arrested. There is evidence of complicity against all those who are

Another serious feature at this time is the continued unrest among the Japanese laborers. It is not believed to be directly Illinois. connected with the rebellion; yet it is, no doubt, increased by the political ferment, send Bertelmann and other prisoners in.
The insurgents had got their arms and ambellion. Last week 135 Japs struck work

whatever. Last Sunday 300 Japs started from Ewa plantation to come into town, eighteen miles. Two Japanese officials went out and met them on the road and made them go back. Their only grievance was that the police had raided some gamwas that the police had raided some gamblers among them a few days before. The Japanese officials rendered our community a noble service. Three hundred mutinous Japs to care for in addition to the rebellion would have been a severe strain. But this puts our government under an onerous obligation to the Japanese, which is extremely undesirable. It is increasingly evident that independent government cannot long be maintained in Hawaii against these exterior interferences. Unless the United States speedily gives us its protection necessity will drive us to sue for that of Great Britain. The craziest thing ever done here was Blount's removal of the American flag, which Stevens had so prudently raised over our government building, under the strong pressure of British and Japanese menaces.

January 9, evening.—Word arrived this

January 9, evening.—Word arrived this morning of a third mutiny of Japanese on a plantation at Waimea, Kanai, in which about 200 were engaged. No such trouble has been given by the laborers of other races. The Japanese successes in China have no doubt stirred their blood and made

them uneasy.

There has been another battle this afternoon with a rebel force at the upper end of Manoa valley, on the mountain ridges four miles inland. It was learned toward midnight that Wilcox had started back with his force from the east end of the island, across the upper ridges, with a view of surprising Punch Bowl. This point, over looking the city, was immediately occupied, and in the morning forty men and a gun were sent up Mt. Tantalus, down which Wilcox would have to come. During the morning it was found that the enemy had actually crossed Palolo valley above Waikiki, and was in the head of the broad Manoa valley this side.

During the forenoon a strong force, including sharpshooters, was sent out to engage and capture the rebels. Fighting was in progress during the afternoon at the western head of the valley. They seem to have put themselves into a trap, as there is hardly a possibility of escape up the ridges inland. The exits seaward are compietely occupied by our forces.

How the Natives Stand. Thursday, January 10.-While waiting for more definite intelligence, let me offer some statements upon the attitude of the native pepulation. It is undoubtedly the truth that a large majority of the native Hawaiians on this island of Oahu favor the royalist cause. Probably a majority do so upon the other islands. Hundreds of the natives, however, have this week tendered their services to the government. The po-lice force is composed mainly of natives. They have shown the utmost courage and fidelity these trying days. As Blount cor-rectly reported, the natives, by hereditary instinct, gravitate toward blind allegiance to a native absolute monarch. They are not by nature inclined to or fitted for representative constitutional government Nevertheless, they are living contentedly in the very favorable conditions existing here under the republic, except as they are stirred to discontent and animosity toward the whites by demagogues.

A majority of these disturbers are half-whites. The great body of this class are royalists. Half-whites under monarchy naturally have some social leadership. With the whites in power, as now, the half-whites hold an inferior position. This embitters them. The pure native is in any case in a back seat, and is comparatively indifferent. It is the constant effort, both in the government and in business circles, to give every possible advantage to capable half-whites, as well as to natives. The best equipped school in the country, the Kamehameha, is restricted to education of

native and half-white youth.

It is nearly certain that with the obvious failure of the royalist cause in the present insurrection there will be a general desire of the native population to come under the rule of the United States. One of their chief men, Parker, the queen's last premier, has just privately declared himself for annexation, and is anxious to go to work for it among the natives.

Mrs. Dominis is Out of Sight. Where is the queen these days? Nobody knows, except high officials. The government has her in safe keeping, both for her own security against their excited supporters and as a measure of public safety. It will be a serious problem what treatment to accord to her hereafter. It will, apparently, be out of the question to permit her to remain, as heretofore, in full liberty rection against the government.

late by one day. This gives us the welcome opportunity of reporting that the insurrection is totally crushed, and its leaders all either in prison or in flight. Of Nowlein and his men no trace seems to This noon Wilcox was located on the ridge hind Tantalus Our forces exchanged some shots with him. From prisoners it was learned that he had only thirty men left. They had climbed out of Manoa during the night. Learning this towards mid-night, about 100 men went to upper Nunanu valley to intercept his escape into that valley. Some prisoners were taken who had come down. Doubtless many more slipped through. The prisoners were in deplorable condition, exhausted with hunger, cold and fatigue, and nearly naked. Wilcox is in a most difficult region of rugged ridge and dense wood and jungle, nearly impossible to corner him in. starving, and may be captured in attempt-Not less than 200 men are pursuing him, hungry for his capture. themselves badly worn with fatigue, and

Coasting steamers are all kept in port Nothing has gone up since Saturday, except the Keauhou, sent up with H. P. Baldwin to see if all was quiet on the Windward Islands. He touched at two points and ascertained that all was quiet on Maui and Hawaii, but prevented any in-formation of our trouble being landed, for fear of mischievous excitement being created. Of course, the embargo has by this time aroused suspicion. Vessels will no

doubt go up tomorrow. Friday, January 11.—Nothing seen of Wilcox for twenty-four hours. He has certainly gone down into Nunanu valley. There can be no doubt that he has crosse the valley, eluding his pursuers, and reached open country beyond. The rebels are totally crushed and dispersed. We shall soon settle down into our customary KAMEHAMEHA. peace and quiet.

Excitement in a Legislature.

The Alabama house of representatives was treated to a sensation yesterday. Representative J. C. Manning of Clay county rose to a question of personal privilege in reply to a resolution introduced by Representative Dale of Wilcox, which Manning interpreted to be an attack on his New Orleans speech. The resolution criticised not have a republican form of government. Manning said he had in his hand sworn evidence to prove that frauds were committed in Wilcox and other counties. He said those who followed Houston to reclaim the state from carpet bag rule were now in a reform movement to reclaim Alaama from ballot box stuffing domination. These utterances caused intense excitement. Mr. Knight of Hale rose to a point of order and stated that the resolution did not refer to Manning, and that he was out of order. Manning thereupon sat down.

A Uniform Costing \$1.500. Col. W. Seward Webb's uniform as aid-

le-camp on the staff of Gov. Woodbury of Vermont has been completed, according to at the ball of the Old Guard in New York gold and the lace came direct from Paris. The sword is a Damascus blade, has a diamond in the hilt, and cost the colonel \$2,700.

Criticised Gen. Grant. In the Illinois senate yesterday a joint resolution from the house asking Illinois members in Congress to support the bill

pensioning Gea. McClernand was unanimously concurred in. Senator Hamer, speaking in support of the resolution for Gen. McClernand's pension, took occasion to say some very causand McClernand, during the late war. Gen. Grant, he said, was cruel and unjust. His

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Great Cut in Fresh and Salt Meats.

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3 lbs. Tender, Juicy	Rou	ind S	teal	<b>S</b> =	-	-	25c.
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2,000 Cakes 5c. Soap for 2c. Each. Ginger Snaps 4c. lb. 25c. 3 packages Rolled Oats 7 cakes either Star or Borax Soap Best Burbank Potatoes 25c. \$4 bbl. 10 packages Soap Powder = Best Patent Flour (Lily) Best Family Flour (Electric)

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Special Presents given with every pound of Tea, three pounds of Coffee, or one pound of Pepper or other Spices.

Large Gold-band Bakers, Gold-band Pitchers, Cups, Saucers, Plates, Etc.

50c. lb. Best Mixed Tea -Java and Mocha Coffee

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(The Johnston Company.)

Col. Wm. O. Folfourd, the state agent of Ohio, is at the Ebbitt. The genial colonel probably knows more about the men in his state and the motives which inspire them than any other buckeye living, and when it comes to politics he is an encyclopaedia. "Yes, they are putting the sticks under the political pot out home, and the brew will be bubbling at a great rate before long," he remarked last night. "Of course, we are fuller of politics this year than ever before, and the governorship fight, or, rather, the struggle for the republican

nomination, will be exciting and uncertain. There are as many candidates almost as there were leaves in Valiambrosa, and the really strong men are numerous among them. Consequently, no one sems to have a sure thing on pulling in the pool. There is Ebenezer W. Poe, the present auditor of the state. He is very popular among business men, and is a sterling fellow in every particular. Lieut. Gov. Harris is looming up, too, and the soldiers and farmers are his leyal friends. Then there is Judge Nash, who is a very conservative, safe man, known everywhere and liked as widely, and Judge Doyle of Cleveland, whose ability is unquestioned. Some of Mayor Caldwell's friends are putting him out for the race, but I hardly think he will make any systematic effort himself. Another very strong candidate is James Hoyt of Cleveland. He is exceedingly popular and famous for his genial and affable disposition. He is regarded as the Chauncey Depew of Ohio, on account of his aptitude as an after-dinner speaker. He is well equip-ped also in an executive way. A good many approving eyes are cast on John Barger of Pike county. He is also strong among the farmers, and their influence counts for a great deal in our politics. And Gen. J. Warren Keifer is in has a strong following from his district. The convention will meet the last of May or early in June, and you can bet a hat that it will be lively."

"How do Ohio republicans regard Gov.
McKinley's presidential chances?" inquired the corridor man.
"You can rest assured that Ohio will send a solid and unanimous delegation to the next national republican convention in favor of McKinley," replied Col. Folfourd, with emphasis. "Of course, he is regarded at home as being exceedingly strong in other republican states. He naturally should be, as he represents more than any other man the chief republican principle of protection. But, I can tell you, the governor is not letting the next election bother him a bit. He is going right along sawing wood and attending to business. While I have no authority to speak for Gov. Mc-Kinley, I place no credence in the newspaper stories that he is casting an eye on the senatorship as well as the more ex-"Who do you think, then, will get the senatorship?

"Foraker, if he wants it."

"I have been traveling pretty extensively over the country in the last six weeks," the New York Sun, and was worn by him said Philip Rogers, a commercial man, at the National last night, "and in the south last week. It cost \$1,500. The braid is of and west I have heard a good deal of political talk. I am too much of a rover to take much personal interest in the game of government, but I like to hear the fellows who want to run the thing tell how it ought to be done, and my ears are open pretty much all the time. What has struck me most is the way the democrats who were disgusted last fall, and stayed again. They are just like a scattered covey killed and none is left to whistle them together. I have heard scores of them latic things about Gen. Grant and his treat-ment of his subordinate generals, Thomas ers who can take them into the old fa-Grant, he said, was cruel and unjust. His retirement of Gen. McClernand was most unwarranted and a disgrace to the state of Illinois.

This speech created a profound sensation in the senate and in a short time was the subject of much gossip in both houses.

This speech created a profound sensation in the senate and in a short time was the subject of much gossip in both houses.

Moses to come along and lead them out of the wilderness of doubt and perplexity. There seems to be no lack of devotion on their part to the ancient standby principles of their party, but they can't stand the new way in which they have been cause people in this country won't go to the said them out of the wilderness of doubt and perplexity. There seems to be no lack of devotion on their part to the ancient standby principles of their party, but they can't stand New York that can be called racing, because people in this country won't go to applied. This state of things has surprised gone up for good."

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS has anything to do with it or not," said Frank R. Hippert of New York at the Riggs House yesterday, "but the fact is that the society women of the north have become afflicted with a mania for having their feet reproduced in marble or paint. An artist friend of mine let me into the secret and upon inquiry I learned that lots of the fair dames were having their pedals perpetuated in lasting marble or limned from life on canvas. A good story is going the rounds about one well-known New York woman who did not desire to be lost in the prevailing shuffle. A friend of hers, whose foot was a poem of symmetry and beauty, secured the services of a handsome young sculptor, and had him model the extremity and carve it in alabaster. She was not to be outdone, but there was a great difficulty-indeed, several difficultiesin the wav. She had worn shoes a size or two too small for her so long that certain unmentionable excrescences had grown upon her what-d'ye-call-'ems and spoiled their contour. Nothing abashed, however, she summoned an artist and commissioned him to 'sculp' her best foot and reproduce it without the unfortunate ble When the work was finished and sent home she showed it to her husband with much pleasure.

"'What in the world is it?' he exclaim "Well, all I've got to say is," he remarked, 'that your sculptor made a mistake in his vocation. He would have made a fortune as a chiropodist.' "

"The responsibility of a telegraph company for sending anonymous telegrams was legally decided out in our town last week," said E. E. Shaw, a St. Paul lawyer, at the Arlington last night. "During the seratorial election two years ago, which resulted in Senator Davis being chosen to succeed himself, a state senator named Peterson voted against Mr. Davis. For this a number of persons sent Peterson a telegram harshly reflecting on his hon-esty. It was signed simply, 'Many Re-publicans.' Peterson went to the Western Union office and demanded the names of the persons who sent the message. The officials of the telegraph company refused to divulge their identity, whereupon Peterson brought suit against it for \$10,000 damages. At New Ulm recently the case was tried and Peterson was given a verdict for the full amount. Of course, it will be taken up to the highest courts and the final decision will be of great importance in defining the responsibility of common car-riers for the character of the articles they knowingly convey."

"In spite of loud assurances of racing men interested in the tracks around New York I believe the sport is doomed in the state," said Carl Bradley, a Brooklyn sporting man, at the National yesterday. There cannot be any successful or profitable racing where the crowd can't bet. It is all very well to speak about introducing the booking system that prevails in Engan English lawn, and cannot be acquired except by years of steady use. The American race-going crowd, and especially that which rushes out of New York on a big race day, is different from a throng across the water. Thousands of people go to see the English derby year after year who rever wagered a penny in their lives, while nine out of every ten persons who attend the suburban or the Brooklyn handicap have money on the result. Then, again, Americans want quick action. When one bets on the winning horse in the first race as to take a crack at some supposed good of the Dwyer-Croker string with Dobbins, Stonenell, Flirt, Don Alonzo, Utica, Harry away from the polls, want to get together | Reed, Banquet, Belle Meade and the youngsters for England is a pretty good indication that the big racing men are just a little inclined to doubt the future success of racing around New York. What was ness of shrewd, hard-fisted men, who are miliar territory of statesmanship, and in in it for money and nothing else. The my opinion they are just waiting for some Dwyers would attend closely to the applied. This state of things has surprised me, for I had thought the democracy was result and get quick and final action one way or the other on the hard cash plan as soon as the winner and second horse's "I don't know whether the Trilby craze numbers are run up."